British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1378.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The 1st Vice President of the Hon. Chamber of Representatives—

Buenos Ayres, March 13th, 1853.

To the Executive Power of the Province.

The Honourable Chamber of Representatives, in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has sanctioned with the validity and force of law the following:—

Sole Article—The Government is authorised to ratify the Treaty celebrated on the 9th inst., in this City, between the Commissioners of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and those of H. E. General Don Justo José de Urquiza, Provisional Director of the 13 Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé.

MARCELO GAMBOA.
Bernardo Velez Guiterres, Secretary.
Juan Price, Secretary.

H. E. the Provisional Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres; and H. E. the Provisional Director of the Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé, in use of their faculties, and in name of the Army in arms in the Rural Districts of this Province, animated by an equal desire of putting an end to the war, and that the questions which have been agitated may be settled by the means which are established by the laws and institutions of said Province; and that the Nation may be organized as soon as possible under the federal system which the Communities have proclaimed, all of them freely and spontaneously concurring to the formation of a General Congress, have named as their Commissioners for that purpose, viz; H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres, Brigadier General Don José María Paz, Don Nicolas Anchorena, and Dr. Don Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield; and H. E the Provisional Director of the Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé, Citizens Dr. Don Luis José de la Peña, Brigadier General Don Pedro Ferré and Dr. Don Facundo Zubiria, who after having exchanged their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have accorded and agreed to the following articles:—

ART. 1st—The most complete and perfect peace is re-established in the Province of Buenos Ayres. No authority or person shall be persecuted, or censured, or have responsibility of any kind, either in his person or his property, for his political conduct, or for any acts that have said character, and that have been committed since the 1st of December 1852, to the day on which the present Treaty may be executed by both parties, all the absent being in consequence at liberty to return, and those who may have been detained to be placed at liberty.

2d—The Government recognises as a debt of the Province, all the subsidies that have been lent for the support of the forces of the Rural Districts, and shall arbitrate their payment to the creditors, when their claims have been established.

3—The Army of the Province shall be reduced to the footing fixed by the laws for a time of peace. In consequence all the corps of Militia shall be disbanded, and their armament placed at the disposal of the Government of the Province.

4th—The Chiefs and Officers of the line and militia forces shall preserve the grades and posts they held before the 1st December, 1852, under the authority of the Government of the Province, without this preventing the general reform that the Government proprietary may consider expedient to make.

5th—The war ceasing by the present Treaty, the laws of the Province of Buenos Ayres, relative to the Public Authorities, shall have due effect, and in conformity therewith, the present Chamber of Representative shall go into recess, the Ministry by lot the members that are to retire; and the election of those who are to substitute them, shall take place as soon as peace has been re-established in the whole Province, so that the Sessions of the Legislature of the present year may be opened on the 1st of May ensuing.

6th—The new Legislature shall immediately proceed to the election of the Governor Proprietary of the Province.

7th—Colonel Don Hilario Lagos is charged by the Government of the Province, to render effective in the Rural Districts, the provisions of the 3d Article of the present Treaty, with respect to the disbanding of the militia forces, and the collection of the armament.

8th—The Province of Buenos Ayres shall take part in the Congress of Santa Fé, with the number of Deputies it may think proper, not exceeding the half of those prescribed by the law of the 30th November 1827; recognising an equal right to all the other Provinces, and for the exclusive object of dictating the Constitution of the Republic, and other laws that may be deemed essential for that purpose.

9th—The Province of Buenos Ayres reserves to itself the right of examining and accepting the Constitution that may be adopted by the National Congress; which reservation is prescribed by the law of the 30th November 1827. It recognises a like right in all the other Confederate Provinces.

10th—So long as the Constitution, formed by the National Legislature, has not been accepted by the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the Executive Power of the Republic elected in conformity thereto, said Province shall be governed solely by its own institutions, and by the Public Powers that it has established.

11th—The Province of Buenos Ayres, on its part, confers on H. E. General Don Justo José de Urquiza, Provisional Director of the Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé, the charge of procuring the Foreign Relations of the Republic, without contracting new obligations that may bind the Province, unless preceded by its concurrence and consent.

12th—As soon as the ratifications of the present Treaty have been exchanged, the Provisional Director of the Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé, will order the restoration to the Government of Buenos Ayres, of all the vessels that belonged to it *before the war; and the Government of Buenos Ayres offers to place them* at the disposal of His Excellency aforesaid, provided he require to employ them in objects of National Service, and they are requested from it for said purpose.

13th—The legal Authorities of the Province shall be guaranteed by H. E. the Provisional Director of the Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé, aiding them with all the force of which he can dispose, provided always such aid may be demanded by them, with strict submission to the Treaty of the 4th January 1831.

14th—The present Treaty shall be ratified by H. E. the Provisional Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres in the term of eight days, reckoned from the date hereof; and by H. E. the Provisional Director of the Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé, in the term of twelve days reckoned from the same date; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this City, within twenty days, reckoned from said date.

In testimony whereof we sign the present Treaty, in the City of Buenos Ayres, this 9th day of the month of March, of the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1853.

Lorenzo Torres; José M. Paz; Nicolas Anchorena; Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield; Luis J. de la Peña; Pedro Ferré; Facundo Zubiria.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—With a class of politicians, aptly enough denominated the "croakers," the decadence of Old England has long been a favourite theme; to such we recommend the following short article from the "Builder":—

"ENGLAND, ITS LEADERS, AND ITS ADVANCEMENT IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES—England is a young country, not an old country, as some mistakenly assert. The energy in it at this moment is enormous; we are but commencing to move, and have a mighty future in store. Statesmen, as it seems to us, are beginning to have glimpses of their real duty,—the welfare and advancement of the people committed to their charge. The time is coming when leaders will have to be leaders, and the world will not be governed or trammelled by shams. The recognition of the importance of the fine arts and practical science in the late speech from the Throne is a promising sign of the times, and the proposed Industrial and Artistic University will be looked forward to hopingly. The application of art to the manufactures of the country, and the general advancement and elevation of the industrial population, is no longer a matter of preference or otherwise, but one of vital necessity. If we stand still, other countries will not, and we shall be passed in the race. The mind must be set to work to aid the hand. As the Duke of Newcastle truly said at the late meeting of the Sheffield School of Design—"These are days in which education is no longer one of the luxuries of life; it has become one of its greatest necessities, for all classes and for all grades of society. It has become the daily bread of us all."—*The Builder.*

The apparently inexhaustible supply of the precious metals, from the diggings of California and Australia, threatens a derangement of the monetary system of the world; and its effects are beginning to be felt in England and elsewhere, and may be expected to extend, progressively and in a proportional ratio, to all commercial communities. As the universally recognised medium of exchange, the superabundance of gold and silver must enhance the value of labour, the price of land, and all the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life. The rate of wages and prices must be gradually modified in obedience to the new situation; a process in which the possessor of intrinsic value will be a nominal gainer, and the holder of the ideal or fanciful values, a positive loser. Such is the direct and inevitable tendency; but its operation may be retarded and modified in a variety of ways, and even rendered subservient to the highest interests of society. *For the curious in such matters*, we subjoin the following observations, by a Correspondent of the "Morning Advertiser":—

"Amount of exports does not show prosperity, if you do not get returns; amount of imports does not show prosperity, if they are unsaleable, or in excess of consumption. Rising prices, rapid consumption, eager buyers, large exports, do existent with an easy money market, at low rates of interest, are the true signs of prosperity.

The affairs of a nation or of an individual are somewhat similar,—the balance at the banker's is a very fair criterion of their position.

We, as a nation, have at present a very large balance at the banker's.

All this is owing to the immense influx of gold. Yet the world of London are daily inquiring, what is to be the ultimate result of these discoveries, and what are we going to do about it? You may liken this question to the soliloquy of a man who has suddenly met with success beyond his imagination, or who has had an immense fortune unexpectedly left him.

Providence has left, given, or exposed an immense fortune to the world, and so simple a fact is considered to be enshrined in mystery, because of its immensity; but there is no mystery in it. The only fear is the increase of its population, and intrinsic value, in consequence of the erections, &c., has long occupied an increase of circulating medium. It is now within its depth; let it work its own way, and we shall do well.

Labour, already affected in value, according to its proximity to the diggins, will gradually rise as the gold diffuses itself around the centre; and as its effects spread so will it affect labour.

Gold coins always have been and always will be countries of luxury, they will not reap the benefit of their treasures; but we, England, who are the great providers for the luxurious, will reap the greatest harvest; the labouring man will reap and its way here. The possession of gold by the unsparing hand is the great impetus to trade; the golden accession of wealth is a great cause for the consumption of luxuries.

Manufacturers are finding their trade increase, our exports will not only increase in quantity and bulk, but in value, as prices will be gradually higher.

Land and real property here must increase in value, that is to say, it will require more gold to purchase them, but they will not produce more food, nor will rents increase.

Our standard must not be altered; it is the inducement for the gold to find its way here. There is no object to be served in altering it, as, all the Bank of England does or agrees to do is, to give a certain portion of unmanufactured or unstamped gold, so that the more it buys, or, as I term it, exchanges, the greater must be its profit. Our standard being upheld, gradual prosperity will be the result: once tamper with it, and the whole world will be be at once placed in inextricable confusion."

SPAIN.—The "Gazette" of 24th gives an account of the reception, on the preceding day, of the French Ambassador, General Aupick, by Queen Isabella. The Ambassador, after being introduced with the usual formalities, presented his new letters of credence, and addressed the Queen as follows:

"I have the honour, Madam, of placing in the hands of your Majesty the letters by which the Emperor Napoleon, my august Sovereign, accredits me as ambassador near your royal person. As the organ of the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty, I am happy, Madam, at having this opportunity of renewing to your Majesty the assurance of his sincere friendship and his ardent wishes for the personal welfare of your Majesty, and the prosperity of your kingdom. The form of Government which, in her independence, France has just given to herself, and consecrated by the most solemn vote, can only strengthen more and more the bonds of friendship with Spain, which has so profound and chivalrous a character. In the firm conviction that your Majesty, in continuing to me the august kindness with which you have honoured me up to the present time, will deign to facilitate the accomplishment of the mission that has been confided to me, I entreat your Majesty to believe that my constant efforts will be directed to the maintenance, and, if possible, increase of the intimate relations which, happily, already exist between France and Spain."

Her Majesty replied:—

"General,—I receive with pleasure the letters which accredit you as Ambassador from his Majesty the Emperor of the French to my Court. You may assure your august Sovereign that I respond sincerely to the friendship which you manifest in his name, and that I share the ardent wishes for his happiness, and for the prosperity of the French empire. With regard to the resolution taken by France, in the exercise of her independence, to re-establish the imperial government, I am pleased to consider the Emperor as the best fitted to maintain and to lighten the friendly relations which exist between Spain and France. I do not doubt, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, that the continuance of your residence at my Court will contribute in an effectual manner to realise this desirable result, and you may rely on my constant esteem."

The Madrid journal "Diario" has ceased to appear, in consequence of the seizure of one of its last numbers, and the imprisonment of its responsible editor.

A Madrid letter of the 23d states that Marshal Narvaez addressed from Bayonne a demand that Espartero should return to Madrid, but that it was decided in the Council of Ministers after an animated discussion.

CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is said that the Cuban Government directly encourages the Slave Trade, and that the Queen-Mother (Christina) and some other influential persons at Court are deeply in the profitable trade. The "New York Herald" says that our treaty with Spain for the suppression of the trade is practically a dead letter, and adds the following information:—

"The open and audacious manner in which the trade is permitted by the authorities in Cuba is becoming every day still more glaring. To give our readers an example, you will be able to judge from the following facts, which are of public notoriety in this city, and to which any of the crew, or all of them, lately belonging to the vessel referred to, are ready to swear as being perfectly true. You will bear in mind that the port of Mariel, about 20 miles to the westward of Havannah, where the wardrooms of Pizarro was recently lost, is not a port of entry, and, consequently, it is prohibited to all vessels which did not previously enter at the Custom house of Havannah—that at Mariel there is a Lieutenant-General, and the usual *quantum* of Government officials—that a Spanish war-steamer and corvette were at anchor in the port—that, notwithstanding all this, an American ship direct from New York was permitted to enter that port, and allowed to remain there. Why? Because she was intended for the African slave trade, and therefore was not to be molested. The Lady Suffolk was built and recently launched at Baltimore, and sold to Don Julian Zulueta for 20,000 dols. She proceeded from New York, where she shipped a new crew, and sailed thence for Mariel on the 3rd of November, arriving at the latter port on the 19th, and on the 16th sailed again for Baltimore. Those who arrived the same day; that in the evening the Spanish steamer Sirena arrived from Havannah, with a crew of 70 men, and the usual equipment of a slaver. Ammunition, with 16 12-pounders and one swivel-gun were received on board, besides a large quantity of small arms. The American sailors were detained prisoners on board the Lady Suffolk till midnight of the 22nd, when she was towed to sea by the steamer Sirena, which brought the rest of the crew to Havannah, with the exception of Captain Gray and his son, who had previously come to this city. The Lady Suffolk was built by Messrs. Gray and Son expressly for Don Zulueta for the purpose of slave-

trading, and her late crew say that she is a very fast vessel. She has sailed with her crew of 70 men for the coast of Africa. She is commanded by a notorious slave captain, who has been hitherto very successful as a slave-trader, and boasts of having murdered a boat's crew, belonging to an English man-of-war, a few years ago, who attempted to board him on the coast of Africa."

ITALY.—"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and the anticipations of a social amelioration, in this fair and favoured portion of the globe, so eagerly entertained a few years ago, by the friends of progress and rational freedom, appear every day more distant and hopeless. The competition seems to be who shall excel in fanaticism, intolerance and cruelty. The late revelations of Mr. Gladstone at Naples, are cast into the shade by the bigotry of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the grinding despotism of Austria and the domineering theocracy of Sardinia. In the discussion of the Siccardi law, declaring Marriage a civil contract, the theocratic predomination is promulgated more openly; and the following extracts from the "Morning Advertiser" depict Tuscany and Austrian Italy, in sufficiently sombre colours, all the more disheartening, in that religious zeal is made the pretext for civil tyranny, by a foul and impious prostitution of the best of means to the worst of ends.

"It will now be seen that the hopes which were entertained of the release of the Madiai, in consequence of the good offices of our countrymen, were scarcely justified, taking into consideration the fiendish character of the wretched Duke of Tuscany and the "society" to which he is indebted for his counsel.

An opinion was entertained, according to the statement of Mr. Kinnaird, that an act of grace would be extended to them after the accouchement of the Grand Duchess, which "auspicious event" (if it may be auspicious for a country to have more of this race) has passed over, and been followed by the liberation of many prisoners, but not of the Madiais. There is now, however, a very reasonable hope of their release," but still we are informed there is not any positive certainty on the matter.

In the meantime, the secrets of the prison house are brought to light by the zealous Irish nobleman who has been permitted to visit the scenes of incarceration. Rosa Madiai was seen in the Ergastolo at Lucca in her cell, clothed in her prison dress, and was there assured of the deep interest taken in her sufferings by the Protestant people of this and other countries. This poor woman was found bent down to the very lowest state of depression by an incarceration of fifteen months. When asked whether she took exercise in the open air, she replied there was a place for promenade within, but she did not walk like others, and it appeared that such is her debility that she generally confined her exercise to her cell.

Francesco Madiai is a prisoner devoted to the worst criminals, containing upwards of 500, and standing on the heights of Volterra. The prisoner had been suffering from fever, and was labouring under great weakness as the result. He has been fifteen months incarcerated, several months of that time having been spent in the Bargello, the common prison of Florence, where the treatment has been "most cruel, indeed barbarous." Lord Roden says "he spoke much to me of the state of his health, saying he was better; but in his wretchedly reduced frame I could too plainly see the effects of all through which he had passed, and although comparatively better, I have no doubt that a much longer confinement would terminate in his death." This opinion of Lord Roden receives confirmation from a subsequent account, in which it is reported that the Madiai's health is, at the present moment, in a precarious state. He is suffering from diarrhœa, and is under the idea of having been poisoned. It is doubtful whether he can outlive his term of imprisonment.

It would appear as if the efforts made to operate on the persecuting Court of Tuscany had served only to increase its determination to lionsult the liberal persecution, and present to Europe in the nineteenth century a good picture of England under the Marian Government, as if to show how little credit is to be attached to all the fine things that have been said respecting the mild and tolerant spirit which has of late years animated the Church of Rome.

A decree has just been issued announcing the sentence of death to be passed for all public violence against religion, and that this sentence is to be carried into effect even if the jury are not unanimous. It will be recollected that, during the Commonwealth of 1648, the people, when they had power to express their wishes respecting capital punishment, did so by throwing the guillotine into the sea, from which they inferred the present this horrible instrument of death has been unemployed. The people of Italy have a horror of death punishments, and this revival of the guillotine is in direct opposition to the will of the public.

In consequence of this sanguinary edict, the Protestants of Tuscany are subject to this horrible kind of death, and a speedy execution may become the penalty of Signor Angiolo Guarducci, a most respectable man, the confidential manager of the English department of the banking house of the Fenzi, in Florence. He was banished for reading the scriptures, and, having returned to his native land, he is now in prison again, from which he may be led out to expatiate his crime on the scaffold.

It has been very properly asked, whether we ought to recognise, by political amenities, any country which, under the influence of Jesuit counsels, is thus sunk into downright barbarism. We, of course, have no international right to dictate to the Duke of Tuscany as to the way in which he will govern his subjects. If he likes to be the minion of the Pope he must, and we cannot prevent him; if he chooses to kill his Protestant subjects, we have no shield which we can interpose between him and them. We can do nothing more, perhaps, than we have done. We can, however, in the person of our Sovereign, show our disgust at such brutality. We can strike Tuscany out of those lands we treat as civilised and human, and give the bloodthirsty Duke the cold diplomatic—and this, we hope the Queen of England will be advised to do."

The *Opinione* of Turin of the 14th states from Mantua that the late executions there were effected by the Spanish garrotte, but that, owing to the inexperience of the executioner, several of the prisoners lingered for many minutes in great torture, which caused such horrid contortions that the executioner was obliged to conceal them from the eyes of the public. The same paper adds that the Austrian Government, having desired to have the opinion of a commission as to the expediency of adopting the garrotte, the medical men declined forming part of it, and suggested that the matter should be laid before the University of Pavia. The latter on being applied to, declared that death by the garrotte, was not instantaneous; nevertheless the military authorities insisted upon trying it. The priest Tazzoli was the first to undergo the ordeal, and he died with great fortitude, exhorting his fellow sufferers to follow his example.

The intrigues of Russia and Austria in European Turkey are daily raising up more obstacles in the way of the Ottoman Government. The insurrection, or rather revolution, in Montenegro is extending to all the Sclavonic races in the above part of the Turkish empire, and the probability is that the Sultan's troops, who are not very numerous, will be worsted. After taking the fortress of Zabljak, the Montenegrinists put the entire Turkish garrison to the sword. The mountaineers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the inhabitants of the Sclavonic portions of Albania are in arms against the Sultan. I recollect informing you, some time ago, that several experienced diplomatists on the Continent entertain the opinion that the Oriental question—of which the events in European Turkey form an important phase—is one likely to bring about serious conflicts at no distant period.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Comparisons, they say, are odious. *Certes*, the following words, extracted from a newspaper, published in mother tongue, in Valparaiso, requires brief comment, in the latitude and longitude of Buenos Ayres.

"Within a short time, Valparaiso will be able to boast of eight omnibuses, stopping every ten minutes in the most frequented parts of the City."

Ah! Mr. Editor, did you ever take the liberty of *walking* from the battery of "that ilk," to Mr. Brittain's Quinta, in summer; or of hopping, skipping, jumping, *wading* that distance, in winter?

Your's very truly,

VIATOR.

March 15th.

BUENOS AYRES.

With the Treaty itself before them, our readers are now in a position to form their own judgment of its merits. Based on the principle of mutual concession, it more than realizes our most sanguine expectations; for we can hardly fancy a more complicate question submitted to human arbitration. In what they have done, and what they have left undone, the respective Commissioners have shown a prudent discretion and clear discrimination, that entitle them not only to gratitude for the past, but to future loyalty, if not more important, to confidence and respectful deference for the future.

It is not our object at present to examine its specific stipulations. Suffice it to say, that the integrity, sovereignty and independence of this Province are distinctly recognised and satisfactorily guaranteed; whilst a new path has been opened up for future, to lead to a definitive National Organization, the ultimate object of all enlightened and patriotic aspirations.

By treating with a public and recognised Power, the Government has escaped from the humiliation necessarily entailed upon it by the De Sain propositions, for example; and in the recognition of its authority and legality, has consigned the true character of the rebellion of the 1st December; a verdict that can never be ignored, even should the expected and desired Treaty be withheld, by either of the Contracting Parties.

With the direct interposition of our Minister of Government, and the unanimous authorization of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, the ratification on the part of this Government, may be reckoned on almost as a matter of course; and in General Urquiza's case, we can see influences equally respectable, and considerations equally authoritative, that can hardly fail to counsel its immediate and unqualified acceptance.

Assuming this point gained, all other questions or impediments that may arise, are of a secondary character, and subordinate importance. We all know the heterogeneous composition of the besieging force. Left to its own resources, its days are numbered, and its doom inevitable. Nor can we suppose the Chiefs so infatuated, so blind to their own interests, as to stake all on so slight a chance so desperate, by rejecting the amnesty, and the indirect advantages generously accorded and stipulated on their behalf.

In view of all these considerations, we cordially welcome the Treaty of the 9th March, as the prelude to a general pacification; and congratulate the Republic on the prospect of a Constitutional organization, that has already cost so much blood and treasure.

ANTAGONISTIC COMMISSIONS.—The pacific Commission, bearing the Treaty adjusted *sub spe rati*, embarked in Her Majesty's steamer "Trident" on Sunday, having been prevented from doing so on the previous day by the boisterous state of the weather; but, the steamer having got a ground, their departure was delayed till the afternoon of Monday—

According to our news from Montevideo, a rival Commission, headed by Dr. Pico, had been despatched, much about the same time, by the Argentine dissidents in that Capitol, to thwart if possible the objects of the Treaty, or at least to obtain some modifications of its provisions. The contest, therefore, now lies between Pico (a beak) and Peña (a rock); and though Nature has endowed certain birds of prey with powerful bills, it is the first time we have heard of their being employed as levers to move or upset rocks. At all events, the Porteños may accept the discomfiture of parties allied to, as an indirect and trustworthy testimony in favor of the arrangement. The modifications demanded are doubtless on behalf of bastard interests, that must sooner could not recognise or embody in a public treaty.

ANTICIPATION OF THE ROYAL MAILS.—Our news direct from Europe by merchant ships, is seven days later than those by the January Mail from Southampton; showing that the white canvass has not abandoned the contest, but presses close on the heels of its steady and swarthy rival. As an outlet for some of the surplus capital, the prospect of which begins to disquiet the monied interest, and the trading community of Great Britain, a line of steamers from Liverpool to the River Plate is now officially announced for the month of May ensuing. We trust the gloomy news of December, and the subsequent check, from which we have now a prospect of emerging, may not have chilled the ardour of an enterprize in which these young communities have so deep an interest. In the Committee of Management, we see with pleasure the names of Messrs. Duguid, Holland, and others, who know the elasticity of the Buenos Ayres market, and the capabilities of those yet unexplored regions, and are therefore not likely to be disheartened or deterred by momentary and passing difficulties. We heartily wish success to the spirited enterprize.

The three first craft, being constructed for this line, are iron steamers of 1000 tons each and 400 horse power, named the "Brazileira," "Argentina," and "Oriental." Their projected route is Liverpool, Lisbon, San Vicente, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Montevideo; the traffic from the latter port to Buenos Ayres to be assigned to a smaller craft, named the "Argentina," of 400 tons burthen, and 120 horse power. It is a Joint Stock Company—capital £200.000—in shares of £20—deposit £10 per share.

In our look in to politics, Napoleon III has shown that he is not a man to be daunted by a first repulse. In Doña Eugenia Montijo, Dutchess of Peñaranda, daughter of the Spanish Count of that ilk, he has found a partner, willing to share with him the Imperial Throne. Gossip has it that the civil marriage was to take place on the 27th January, and the civil ceremonial on the 29th of Feb.

The Rio and Montevidean papers have quoted a passage from "Wilmer & Smith's European Times," to the effect that General Rosas was about to install Mr. Webster Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation near the Court of St. James. The passage alluded to is not of recent date; in other words, we believe, nothing more than the revival of an old rumour, for which there was probably only a very slender foundation.

PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES.—"We can now assert," says the Nacional of the 17th inst., "that on the 27th February, an emute took "place in the Department of Payubre, headed "by Commandants José Beron and Martin "Rojas, who had an armed encounter with "General Cáceres on the 27th.

"It appears that after this affair Cáceres "pardoned Beron and his accomplices.

"The two proclamations, which we give "in continuation inform as to that result; "although from letters of a later date it would "seem, that in consequence of new attempts "on the part of the aforesaid Beron, an exemplary chastisement had been inflicted upon "them."

In the proclamations above alluded to, of date the 1st and 2d inst., Governor Pujol directly charges the Virasoros as the instigators of the insurrection, and asserts that the name of General Urquiza had been invoked by their partizans, merely as a cloak of their iniquitous designs and personal resentments. In recounting the suppression of the revolt, Governor Pujol states that "happily it had been unnecessary to shed a single drop of blood, the mere presence of General Cáceres having sufficed to discomfit the disturbers of order and public tranquillity."—Still there are reports here of bloody recriminations, although we want dates and details, to render them intelligible. The situation of Corrientes suggests matters for grave reflection.

RETURN OF THE "TRIDENT."—The apprehensions for the "Trident" on Thursday afternoon, caused a considerable sensation, many supposing that she might have made the trip to San Nicolas, and be the bearer of important despatches. These embryo hopes were doomed to early disappointment. It turned out that the "Trident" had met the steamer "Vixen" somewhere in the Paraná, and confided the Commissioners to her charge, as a vessel in all respects better adapted for the intricate navigation of said river.

It appears, however, from passengers arrived from that quarter, that the good folks of San Nicolas were partly aware of the results of the embassy; and it is even said that General Urquiza had expressed his entire conformity with the Treaty, and acquainted the Governor of Santa Fé, that he was ready to ratify it. That this will be the result, so far as General Urquiza is concerned, we confidently expect.

Judging from some late numbers we have seen of the "Federal Argentino," we are not quite so satisfied as to the pacific intentions of a section of the besieging force, and the stringent commands for the strict observance of hostilities rather confirms our suspicions. Among other documents, there is a circular of Lagos to his Commandants, enjoining a rigid compliance with the rations of beef allowed to his forces, in which he indulges in a very acrid and unfriendly tone, when speaking of the legal Authorities of the Province. We direct attention to this, as merely as a directive for union, vigilance and energy, on the part of the Town forces. At the present crisis nothing can be more dangerous than a false security.

MINISTRY OF WAR.—A notice in the "Nacional" of the 19th inst., seems intended to prepare the public for the announcement, that Brigadier José M. Paz has been appointed to said high office. As one of the Commissioners appointed and signed the Treaty of the 9th March, his presence at the Government may be accepted as a guarantee that its provisions and spirit will be scrupulously complied with. We trust, that it ought to show the Interior Provinces, that Buenos Ayres is superior to the narrow views and local prejudices, that have been erroneously imputed to her, and that might retard or frustrate the efforts about to be made for a National Organization; and finally, should war unfortunately be the doom awaiting us, there is no man in the Republic better qualified to fill that important and responsible situation. Under all these aspects we see a perfect fitness in the judicious expedience in the announced appointment; and cordially anticipate our congratulations.

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.—Our news from the South of this Province are far from satisfactory. On their retreat, after the dispersion of the 1st January, some serious depredations were committed by the Indians all along their route to the Azul. The reclamations of Olmos and Bustos have been disregarded; and repeats, we fear too well founded, announce a subsequent incursion, more toward the coast, with depredations on a much larger scale, and all the revolting atrocities of a savage invasion. The latest accounts of the garrison of the fortress of Bahia Blanca as closely besieged, and reduced to the last extremity; without other means of subsistence than a few remaining mares and horses, and their only prospect death by starvation or the lance of Indians! Allowing for some exaggeration in the current rumours, there is room to apprehend the most disastrous results from that important section of the Province. Supposing the existing difficulties arranged, it is to that quarter the first attention of the Government must be directed.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Amongst other useful enterprises that have been mooted, during the present transition lull, the idea of our Correspondent "Viator" merits attention. Valparaiso with its omnibuses, and Montevideo with its gaudy coaches and breakwater, threaten to cast us into the shade. It must not and shall not be. "The Empress of the Plate" must assert and maintain her proud position, in the van of South American civilization; and to do so she must not depend on extraneous aid or foreign alliances, but put in requisition her own native energy and resources, by the most effective cooperation of the numerous foreign residents, inseparably identified with her interests and destiny. With tranquility and liberal institutions, what may not be effected on such a theatre, by British capital and enterprize, French ingenuity and dexterity, German industry and perseverance, Italian energy and economy? Blend and harmonise all these, and you have ready at hand the certain elements of national greatness and prosperity. But the subject is too great for the fag-end of a leader.

LATEST HOUR.—The Progress of this morning, on the authority of arrivals direct from San Nicolas, confirms all the reports alluded to above, as to General Urquiza's determination to accept the Treaty. We understand, however, on good authority, that Lagos makes no secret of his dissatisfaction; and has expressed his intention of neither accepting nor opposing it, but simply resigning his command, in the event of its ratification.

is important that this possible, this probable contingency in our opinion, should be carefully kept in view, and provided against.

The assassination of an Italian in the neutral camp, yesterday afternoon, shows a great want of circumspection or good feeling among the besiegers, and may provoke a renewal of active hostilities; a deplorable alternative, on the probable consequences of which we are at present in no humour to speculate.

Miscellaneous.

PROCRASTINATIONS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

"If fortune with a smiling face
Strews roses on your way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up,
To day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown with looks of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, To-morrow.

If those who've wronged us own their faults
And kindly pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive!
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if stern justice urge rebukes,
And warmth from memory borrow,
When shall we chide—if chide we dare,
To-morrow, love, To-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt,
Are harmed unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to day.
But if our debtor fail our hope,
And pleads his ruin through,
When shall we weigh his breach of faith?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love estranged, should once again
Her genial smiles display,
When shall we kiss her proffered lips?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But, if she would indulge regret,
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys,
The minutes will not stay;
We've always time to welcome them
To day, my love, to-day.
But care, resentment, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon, if they appear
To-morrow, love, to-morrow."
"D. Times."

EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

[From the *Portsmouth Guardian*]

We copy the following extraordinary narrative from a private letter of an Indian officer upon sick leave, which has been submitted to our inspection—

I commenced this a few days before we expected arriving at Port Phillip, so as to be ready to send it if there should be a ship sailing. After we got clear of Cape Head we had a fresh breeze from the south-east, and as we had been unable to take in water at Anger, the captain decided upon doing so at some small island I had never heard the name of before; they are called the Cocoas, and are about seven to eight hundred miles to the southward and westward of Java Head. Their history is rather curious. A Captain Ross, formerly in the East India service, lives on them with his family. Before Borneo was given up to the Dutch, he was governor of it, and while there he advised the English Government to allow him to build a sloop of war, as there was such magnificent timber. She was launched only the day before the island was given up; but the Dutch allowed him to finish her, and the English government then made a present of her to Captain Ross, as a reward for his services. He cruised about in her for many years, and, as it were, re-discovered the an island, for they had been known to exist, although never visited. He took a fancy to them, wrote home to England, and brought out the whole of his family. The English government refusing him protection, he has placed himself under that of the Dutch, and got 300 Malay slaves, whom he liberated upon arriving in the islands, and formed a settlement there. His ship was lost on a voyage to Batavia, and he was many years without having any communication with the world; but being nearly starved—for the islands produced little more than cocoanut trees—he built a schooner, making the ropes of the cocoanut fibre, and the sails of the thick bark that is round a cocoanut tree just below the branches. He was just sailing when a wheler put into the island, and from her he procured canvas and went to Batavia, since which time he has traded regularly there, selling cocoanut oil, of which he makes great quantities, having a steam-engine of ten-horse power on board to express the nut. About the sixth day from Java Head we sighted the islands, which are very low, covered to the water's edge with trees. There are about 24 of them, the largest not three-quarters of a mile broad; they are in a circle, reefs joining them, and forming a magnificent lagoon, to which there is only one entrance. We went on shore early in the morning after we anchored, and pulled about three miles up the lagoon to the settlement. Their chief amusement appears to be sailing boats, of which there are immense numbers, and managed beautifully. I counted nearly 30 as we pulled up, sailing away to the different islands to pick up the nuts. Captain Ross is a strange, gaunt-looking man, he and his sons resembling Robinson Crusoes. They live in wood-n houses raised 10 feet, on piles, from the ground, and are as rough as you can well imagine. They have books, and the quantity Captain Ross has read is wonderful. He has been 26 years in the islands. The Malays are a lazy set of fellows; he pays them so much a day, and so well, that they won't work for more than two or three days a week. The greatest punishment he inflicts is to banish them from the islands."

OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.—The union by marriage of the young gentleman, to the most gifted singer of her age, if not her race, lends an interest to the following passage about his musical talent, which find in *Dwight's Musical Times*, a Boston weekly, by the way of rare merit:

It has been our privilege to hear him[Goldschmidt], play much in private, and never have we heard the very spirit and characteristic of the styles of Beethoven and Mendelssohn and Chopin so fleetingly and truly reproduced as under his hands. You could hardly mention a Sonata of the first, a *Capriccio* of the second, or a *Notturno* or Mazzurka of the third, which was not living in his memory, and did not flow readily to his fingers. He has not all the strength and unfailing energy of Jaell; he is perhaps more subject to the intermittent spells of inspiration—but his power grows as a swells with the tide of the music, and his delicate and intimate tracing of all the delicate intricacies and floriture of the composition, we never knew surpassed.

It is perhaps not known to many here, that young Go dschmidt enjoyed the tuition and most flattering approbation of such masters as only pupils of genius ever can command. He has studied with Mendelsohnn, with Chopin, with Clara Wieck [nos Madam Schumann,] and with Ferdinand Hiller—possibly we do not remember rightly about this last name. His trio concerts in his native Hamburg were of the choicest classic character, and sought by people of the finest taste and culture. In some of these his present lady sang for him,—a distinction, which scarcely another y ung pianist, giving concerts on his own account, could have aspired to.

Modest, small in stature, overshadowed in the Land concerts by the greater light, he did not pass for what he was, among the most musical and would-be critics. But the great Swede knew well where her heart went, and all real friend of Art must feel a certain thrill of pleasure in an event so rare and so refreshing in this calculating world, as a real l e union between *two artists*.

THE MOON IN LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE—With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of the size of one hundred feet was now distinct y to be seen; and he had no doubt that under very favourable circumstances it would be seen with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he now sat in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered clearly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearances which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible, nor a sea or river, or even the measure of a harbour for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate.—*Dr. Somerby's Lecture on Astronomy.*

EXCHANGE—March 19.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	4 2
Extra ir doubloons	3 16
" pistoles do	3 11
Bills on England, per doubloon	3 12
Currency ..... per doi. 2 9 16d.	
Do. Montevideo ..... 1 2 prem	
France, per doubloon ..... 1 2 prem	
United States ..... 85 p.	
Rio Janeiro ..... par.	
Do. Montevideo ..... 4 1 2 prem.	

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 3?
The lowest 2?6

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 67s per oz. Lowest 66s

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

March 12th.

"Nil Desperandum," British barque, 163 tons, E. P. Swaffen, from Liverpool 19th December, Holyhead 19th January, to J. G. Smith & Co., with 100 bundles spades, 50 do. wire, 12 anvils, 42 chains, 100 bushes, 71 anchors, 1500 iron pots, 2 blocks tin, 5 barrels beer, 20 tons flagstones, 86 boilers, 16 covers for do. 252 iron boxes, 140 bales, 50 crates, 16 kegs, 50 barrels and 47 casks merchandise.

"Queen of the West," British schooner, 159 tons, S. Tregarthen, from Liverpool 20th January, to J. Best & Brothers, with 6 bundles wire, 2 boxes and 52 pieces machinery, 20 boxes and 2 ingots tin, 1 boiler, 1 iron wheel, 15 iron frames, 261 bundles and 774 bars iron, 10 tons coal, 1700 iron pots, 261 boxes, 234 bales, 65 crates, 20 casks, 10 barrels and 20 bundles merchandise.

"Victoria," British schooner, 120 tons, J. Renouff, from Cadiz 1st January, Montevideo 9th inst., to Delisle Brothers & Co., with 220 kegs olives, 66 lasts salt.

"Graciosa Adelayde,"National brigantine, 130 tons, A. Gambaro, from Montevideo 8th inst., to J. Caprile, with 200 bags peas, 189 do. and 10 barrels merchandise, 1 cask, 44 bales and 143 boxes merchandise.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dasori, from Montevideo 8th inst.

Passengers 45.

"Luisa Fernando," Spanish corvette, from Montevideo.

"Euterpe," Brazilian corvette, from Montevideo.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo.

March 13th.

"Choice," British brigantine, 177 tons, Ogier, from Liverpool 18th January, to S. Hesse & Co.

"Helene," Danish brigantine, 185 tons, J. Mahucke, from Hamburg 21st November, to Renner del Sar & Co., with 477 rolls cordage, 174 do. bagging, 100 kegs butter, 6 lasts coal, 84 pine planks, 139 packages, 341 boxes & 2 barrels merchandise.

"Triunfo da Inveya," Brazilian barque, 189 tons, C. Silva, from Rio Grande 2nd, Montevideo 9th inst., to J. C. Meyrolles, with 40 pipes caña, 678 bags, & a quantity of corn, 610 bags barley, 311 do. potatoes, 96 do. beans.

"Romano," Austrian brig, 392 tons, L. Stiglich, from Amtserdam 25th December, to Visser & Co., with 600 barrels sugar, 273 do. tar, 52 do. pitch, 100 bags coffee,900 do. rice, 22 boxes and 100 crates merchandise, 1000 crates, 1200 boxes and 40 barrels gin, 720 pine planks, 1 box starch, 68 bundles wire, 4000 tiles, 45 boxes cordials, 2000 pieces red earthenware.

"Ninfa," National schooner, 122 tons, J. Barboro, from Montevideo 12th inst.

Passengers 13.

"Thetis," Dutch brig, 200 tons, H. Meppelder, from Cadiz 1st January, Montevideo 12th inst., to Order, with 105 lasts salt, 640 kegs olives, 16 boxes chocolate, 3 do. merchandise.

"Margaret Elizabeth," British brig, 319 tons, E. Elliott, from Liverpool 24th January, to R. & J. Carlisle & Co., with 27 tons coal, 79 bdls. gunny cloth, 107 crates and 100 barrels earthenware, 2125 bars and 1000 bundles iron, 76 do. wire, 271 bales, 279 boxes and 9 barrels merchandise.

"Ira," British bigger, 200 tons, J. Appledore, from Glasgow 14th December, to Duguid Barton & Co., with 10 tons iron, 99 sheets do., 60 tons coal, 420 packages gunpowder, 2679 iron pots, 58 crates earthenware, 295 barrels beer, 61 bales, 198 boxes, 2 casks, 2 crates and 1 barrel merchandise.

"John Ritson," British barque, 305 tons, *J. Tullin, from Liverpool* 20th January, to J. Bell & Co., with 25 sheep, 6 pair bellows, 2125 bars and 908 bundles iron, 53 bundles wire, 35 tons coal, 783 iron pots, 88 crates earthenware, 707 bales, 284 bales, 324 barrels, 223 bundles, 154 kegs and 5 hogsheads merchandise.

March 15th.

"Albion," British brig, 173 tons, Manly, from Liverpool 18th, Holyhead 25th January, to Duncan & Son,with 25 boilers, 6 boxes and 2 pieces iron castings, 10 pair bellows, 50 bundles wire, 500 do. iron, 20 sheets and 7 pipes do., 2 anchors, 640 stoves, 1400 iron pots, 20 tons and 3 cwt. coal, 416 boxes, 219 bales, 83 barrels, 47 packages, 27 casks, 42 bundles, 66 kegs and 4 crates merchandise.

"Coriolan," French barque, 219 tons, F. Pertus, from Bordeaux 24th January, Montevideo 13th inst., to Blas Despouy.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 14th inst.

"Dido," H. B. M. corvette, from Rio Janeiro 4th, Montevideo 14th inst.

March 16th.

March 17th.

"Tridem," H. B. M. steamer, from up the River.

March 18th.

SAILINGS.

March 12th.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

March 13th.

"Racer," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by Duguid Barton & Co., with 152 pipes and 1 hhd. caña, 2898 salted ox and cow hides, 255 dry do. do., 300 do. horse do., 165 bales wool, 29 do. and 46 seroons horse hair, 20,200 horns, 15,090 bones.

"Victorina," Spanish xumaca, for Havana, dispatched by E. Colica & Co., with 2450 quintals jerked beef.

March 14th.

"Correbo 2°," Sardinian polacre barque, for Genoa, dispatched by J. Avegno, with 7644 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 salted do. do., 80 boxes and 100 pipes tallow, 1 do. salted beef, 4800 horns,12 seroons horse hair.

"Maria Luisa," Sardinian brigantine, for Montevideo, dispatched by B. Delfino, in ballast.

"Ann Carr," British brig, for Ensenada, dispatched by J. Steward, in ballast.

"Trident," H. B. M. steamer, for San Nicolas.

March 15th.

"Everton," British brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Nicholson Green & Co., in ballast.

"Nancy," Danish brigantine, for Brazil, dispatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co., in ballast.

"Villa de Tossa," Spanish barque, for Matanzas, dispatched by Santa Maria & Co., with 6000 bricks, 3500 quintals jerked beef.

"Richelieu," French barque, for Brazil, dispatched by Leon Caumartin, in ballast.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Mazarredo," Spanish corvette, for Montevideo.

March 16th.

"Euterpe," Brazilian corvette, for Montevideo.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, for Montevideo.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Urania," Dutch galliot barque, for the East Indies, dispatched by Lezica & Co., in ballast.

"Catharina," Danish brig, for Brazil, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., in ballast.

"Martin," Spanish brig, for Rio Janeiro and Havana, dispatched by Zumaran & Co.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

March 17th.

"Chile," American ship, for Boston, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with 57 pipes marcs grease, and 1 cask wool, 56 do. horse hair, 60 seroons do., 29,860 horns, 13,838 dry ox and cow hides.

"Rhondda," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 141 bales and 91 seroons wool, 10 do. and 6 bales horse hair, 1100 salted ox and cow hides, 1010 do. horse do., 56 pipes tallow.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

March 18.

"O. J. Hayes," American barque, for New York, dispatched by O. J. Hayes & Co., with 5261 dry ox and cow hides, 307 bales bales and 6 seroons wool, 116 dozens sheep skins, 14,110 horns.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

A Patent one-horse power Planing Machine, said to plane 1500 feet of boards per day. Price 300 patacons. For further particulars apply to C. W. F. at Messrs. Southgate & Co., Montevideo. am19—4p

To Let.

In Calle Piedad, No. 274, a Room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without attendance. m17—3p

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Isabella," 224 tons, Grimaldus, master, has room for measurement goods, and will be dispatched shortly, with excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Hermes," 241 tons J. Pressley, commander, has a portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. Superior accommodations for passengers. For further particulars apply to

James Carthy, Consignee.

For Sale.

At the Stores of John Rose, Calle Merced, No. 10 and Calle Mayo No. 45, a small quantity of very superior Hams, and also some boxes of smoked Herrings, lately arrived, at very reasonable prices

m19—3o.

Wanted,

A maid Servant to accompany a family to England. Apply at Calle Federacion, No. 66. m19—3o

To Let,

In a respectable house, one or two ROOMS, furnished, one of them has been newly papered.

Calle de Mayo, No. 24, [up stairs] *m.19—3p.*

Ironing and Mangling.

To above done by Mrs Hilliard at No. 117 Calle Reconquista.

Emigration to Australia.

Those persons who may be desirous of proceeding to Australia will have an opportunity of doing so, by applying at the store of Messrs. Bell & Co., Calle Chacabuco, No. 74, behind the mint, who will inform them of the conditions of an emigrant society about to proceed to that destination. m19—3p.

English Church School, Buenos Ayres.

Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Institution will be held in the School Room on Monday next the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of considering the expediency of confirming the Repeal of the 3rd Clause of Rule voted at the General Annual Meeting held on the 9th inst.

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1853.

By order,
Frederick Hughes,
Secretary pro tem.

PETER BOURSE,
Surgeon Dentist,
Calle Perú, No. 50, (up stairs),

Would respectfully announce to his friends and the public his intends to return in a few days to Buenos Ayres to continue the practice of Dentistry as formerly.

Montevideo, March 15, 1853.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the Firms of Wright Parlane and Company in Manchester, Parlane Macalister and Company in Buenos Ayres, and Parlane M'Lean and Company in Montevideo, were dissolved by legal notice given in Manchester on the twenty third day of December last, and in Buenos Ayres on the twenty fifth day of February instant.

Buenos Ayres, 25th Feb., 1853.

Robert Macalister.
Duncan Wright.
By his Attorney
Robert Macalister.

m4—e.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of insuring their Lives or those of their wives,children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning,(Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
90, Calle San Martin.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated June. 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer who had tried in vain every other remedy came to let you know the particulars of his case. She had been troubled for years with disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the illness was set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to keep up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and also informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for nearly two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during that period she had taken almost the fine most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Shew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced years, at the time I first received me, that I can declare that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now restored, by these means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	The Venereal
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what
Inflammation	ever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ——.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Ollendorff's Grammar to learn Spanish.

Neuman & Barcelo's Dictionary, Spanish and English, in 1 vol., by Seoane, new edition.

D'Ooly and Mant's Bible, in 3 vols., 4to., with index.

On Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75

For Sale,

board, a few barrels of superior Shipbread, just arrived. Apply to Brasch, range & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works; Humeand Smollett's History of England; Memorials of Columbus; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakespeare; Thomson's Seasons.

LOST.

Mr. Brasch has lately lost from his last residence, opposite 288 Calle de Maypú, a Copy book written by him in the year 1806, with other documents valuable only to himself personally, as also a manuscript of mercantile arithmetic. Whosoever will give information of, or deliver the same at his present residence, 121 Calle "La Defensa," shall receive an adequate reward.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British bark "Peter Senn," Adamson, Commander, has three-fourths of her cargo on board, and only disengaged room for 50 bales. m19.
Consignees Messrs. Remsie, Tweedie & Co

For London.

British brig "Sultana," 181 tons, Rogers, Commander, is about half loaded, will have quick dispatch. m.19.
Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For London.

British brigantine "Maria Teresa," 131 tons, Salas, Commander, first-class, and only two years old, is now lying in the inner roads, and has still disengaged room for a portion of her cargo. m19.
Consignees E Taisferre, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "M a ry," 233 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Millard, master, a very fine opportunity, and will have quick despatch. m.19.
Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," 271 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's, Webster, Commander, one of the finest vessels afloat, has a large parcel of cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. m.13.
Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British schooner "Napoleon," 137 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, How, Commander, will commence her loading in the Inner Roads, and has a great portion of her cargo engaged. m.19.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British ship "Waterford," 350 tons, register, A. 1. for 14 years, Baird, Commander, is now on her first voyage, and is without exception one of the finest vessels afloat, may load from 30 or 40 bales. m19
Consignees Messrs. W. Latham & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Richmond," 350 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Grayson, commander, a regular trader, has already a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for 100 bales. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers. f.19.
Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Neapolitan brig "Italia," 360 tons, Castellano, Master, has a fine vessel a great portion of her cargo engaged, will meet quick despatch. m.13.
Consignees Messrs. Santamarin. Llambi & Cambaceres. m.12.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Denise," 156 tons, A. 1. Lloyd's, Desaix, commander, has most of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. f. 12.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Russian brig "I D A," Stove, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. m.19. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Hanoverian brigantine "Henrich Edwards," is now ready to receive cargo in the Inner Roads, and being a regular trader will have quick despatch. m19
Consignees Messrs. Otto. Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg brig "S o p h i a," 300 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Valentin, Commander, a new vessel now on her first voyage, has already commenced for loading, and may have room for fifty bales. f. 13.
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Antwerp.

Bremen brig "Phoenix," A. 1. at Lloyd's, Diecks, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and is a very well known trader. f.26.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For New York.

Norwegian brig "Nidaros," 170 tons, Baumann, Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. m.13.
f.26. Consignees Messrs Lezica & Co.

For New York.

American barque "O. J. Hayes," 310 tons register, Beauvais, commander, has commenced her loading, and will have quick despatch. This vessel has only disengaged room for a few tons of freight. f.12.
Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances. For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconq

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH ACHE.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, AND BY HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

MR. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEDANEUM,

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it will NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons use the WHITE SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-Street, Hanover-square, London, Price 2s. 6d. It is in SELLED Packets, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature, THOMAS HOWARD, in Red Ink on the outside of the Wrapper.

Sold by
G. & H. MACKERN, 20, Calle San Martin.
And of the same Agents may be had,

MR. HOWARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Tooth Powder will be found a valuable appendage to the toilet. Being perfectly free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful redness to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth—Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

OFFICE BOOKS.

Just received, from England, a few very superior large Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Letter Presses, complete, with Copy Books of different size, &c., at 21 Calle San Francisco.m12.3p.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The clipper built A.1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian brig "L'Aeorte Ligore,"170 tons, Capt.Bauer. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still receive about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.26.
Consignee Messrs. B. Viale, & Co.

For the Continent.

Passengers only.

This splendid new Bremen barque "Adelheid," 360 tons, Capt Spitzer, this fine vessel will sail about the 20th March next for the Continent, calling in the Channel for orders, and offers a superior opportunity for cabin passengers. f.26.
Consignee Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Neapolitan bark "Cerere," 300 tons, Capt. Firmellin, does excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. f26.
Consignees Messrs. Santamarin, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For Marseilles.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing Sardinian schoere "Nativita di Maria," 180 tons. This vessel having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch, and offers a good opportunity for passengers. f26.
Consignee B. Delfin, Esq.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.

At No. 71 Calle de la Merced three doors from the corner of Calle Bolivar, a Soda water establishment has just been opened to the Public, where, at all hours of the day Soda water can be obtained on draught from a mineral fountain; and every other requisition is in progress for to have in a short time, a good supply of bottled soda water at the current price, for exportation or family use

As no expense has been spared in this establishment the most complete apparatus, and of the latest improvement in England for the elaboration of all aerated waters to perfection; and it is to be hoped that the quality of the soda water now offered for sale, will be of itself a sufficient garantee for its recomendation.

F.12—c.o.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Crauwell respectfully informs the public that he has now and during the warm season ready persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the dez. when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the dez will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces,the common sorter of bottles generally are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Aerated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore,and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—c.o.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Wanted,

A good Woman Cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give a good reference.

Apply at No. 45, Calle Maypú.

NOTICE.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Sliv. Dols.	Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	½	or 6
Above ½ ounce & under 1 "	1	or 12
" 1 " 2 "	1	or 24
" 2 " 3 "	1½	or 36
" 3 " 4 "	2	or 48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for Spain and Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

This Office will not undertake to give change, money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—
Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.

MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

Depot of Paper Hangings from Paris.

The public will find in this Establishment a large assortment of Paper Hangings of the newest patterns and of all qualities, newly imported from Paris.

The undersigned shortly arrived from that City will s ee attend the papering of rooms, putting up cielo razos, and painting of every description after the newest fashion. LEON PEDARRIENE.

m.4—4p No. 881, Calle del Perú.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burges*, pay 40 Spanish dollars,1; $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 fs. English equal to 109 Burges; 100 fs. French equal to 115 fs. Burges; 100 fs. Norwegian equal to 115 fs. Burges; and 100 fs. Swedish to 108 fs. Burges measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 18th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.
BRITISH		
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co ..... 21 England.
" 22	Sg. Lady Rowe, Brown	A Rowe 338
" 22	Bg. Wm & Wood, Hamilton	J. Bee brothers 264
Dec. 14	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Remsie, Tweedsie & Co. 1 Lpool.
" 16	Bgn. Maria Teresa, Salas	E. de Sta & Co ..... 132 London.
" 19	Bgn. Mary, Millard	Tomkinson & Co ..... 132 London.
" 20	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Carthy ..... 350 Lpool.
Jan. 1	Bg. Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle ..... 271 Lpool.
" 3	Bk. Hermes, Cranston	Carthy ..... 277 L. &
" 17	Sch. Supplie, How	R. & J. Carlisle 131
" 22	Bg. Vendas de, Baird	Wilfred Latham & Co. 137 L pool.
" 22	Bgn. Maria Teresa, Salas	E. de Sta & Co ..... 132 L pool.
" 27	Bg. Georgina, Reynolds, Jon's	Stewar ..... 140 London.
Feb. 1	Bk. Sidney, Kelly	Hughes Brothers 349
" 11	Bk. Isabella, Grimoldston	Carthy 243
" 12	Bg. Smith E, Reid	Le order 207
" 14	Bgn. Portland, Dunlop	F. Bunbury 182
" 15	Sch. Sarah, Ann	Carthy 100
Mar. 12	Bk. Sir Desperadoun, Swaffen	J. G. Smith & Co ..... 381 London
" 14	Sch. Queen of the Wind, Ingram	Rent & Brothers 102
" 15	Sch. Vigilante, Bennett	Rent & Brothers 99
" 15	Sgn. Clara or Queen, ...	Le House & Co 177
" 16	Bg. Margaret Isabella, Ireland	R. & J. Carlisle & Co 212
" 16	Bk. Ellen, Tuffin	Bagnall Barton & Co. 209
" 17	Bk. Rituss, Tuffin	Bagnall Barton & Co. 209
" 18	Bg. Albion, Airey	Duncan & Co 182
AMERICAN.		
Mar. 6	Bk. Thorndike, Perkins	Worden 329
FRENCH		
Oct. 27	Bg. Ecocrnet, Nadeau	Zumara & Co ..... 139 Havre
Dec. 10	Sg. Le Corsaire, Verrio	Lea, cargo 122
" 10	Bk. Amazon, Guerin	J. Lezica 400
Dec. 18	Pch. Chasseur, Ventre	N. Peregrino 93
Jan. 12	Bg. Ernestine & Co, ...	Le Comte & Co 230
" 29	Bk. Amazone, Duquenette	Lezica 400
Feb. 11	Bg. Frederick, Gaguet	Transoceanic Valin & Co. 67
" 15	Bk. Emile, Dubeil	M. Lopez & Co 226
" 16	Bg. Adele, Lagarde	Le House & Co 177
" 28	Bk. Orphee, Fort	Bellon & 171
Mar. 1	Bg. Cassard, Pierre	Lezica & Son 168
" 15	Bk. Corsaire, Verrin	Le Despay 319
SPANISH		
Nov. 22	Bg. Turco, Guaglio	Llavallol & Sons 212
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Bulnes	Llavallol & Sons 102
" 5	Sch. Dolores, Arrambide	S. Martinez & Sons 200
" 10	Sg. " de Cadiz, ...	Lezica & Co 150
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	E. Seoane 350
" 9	Bg. Peyreo, Asurtich	Martinez & Sons 102
" 11	Pcl. Rosita, Gelbus	E. Uriburu & Co 40
" 14	Bk. Marsana, ...	Murrieta 238
Mar. 1	Sch. Lola Montes, Milbes	Ochoa & Co 117
SARDINIAN.		
Sep. 15	Bgn. Amabile Angelina, ...	J. Capelo 91
Nov. 4	Sg. Sapore, Nadina	B. Viale & Co .....
" 4	Sg. Cagliari, Nadina	B. Viale & Co ..... marseilles
" 9	Sg. Delfino, Zegnoni	J. Ibrahim 200
Dec. 3	Sg. Carmelo, Cambiaso	Lezica & Co 501
" 5	Bg. Roy, David, Lecuona	Lezica & Co 238
" 8	Bk. Sultana, Canalog	Lezica & Co 347
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Canalog	Lezica & Sons 344
" 29	Sg. Astrea, Lagarde	Le House & Co 174
Feb. 1	Pcl. Gio, Anni, e Arca, Ponticondi, ...	Llavallol & sons 126
" 16	Pcl. Santa Fam ia, Chozza	J. Capelo 63
BRAZILIAN.		
Feb. 21	Bg. Cassenda, Miguez	A. M. Mendoza 227
Mar. 11	Bk. Triunfo da Juveya, Silva	J. C. Seyrolles 217
HAMBURG.		
Dec. 15	Bgn. Dembe, Deamb	Bayley Brothers ..... 196 Antwerp
NEAPOLITAN.		
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Firmellin	Hale & Co ..... 397 England
Dec. 17	Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llambi, 0360 Antwerp
DUTCH.		
Jan.	1 Gal. Plata, Heuning	Bunge, Bornefeil & Co 180 Antwerp
Mar.	4 Bg. Thetis, Meppendorf	To order 200
HANOVERIAN.		
Mar.	4 Bgn. Henrich Edward, Lan, e	Otto, Rosenthal & Co 121
PORTUGUESE.		
Feb.	8 Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	J. C. Meyrelles 203
PRUSSIAN.		
Feb.	9 Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Andersen & Co 310
BELGIAN.		
Dec.	15 Bgn. Dembe, Deamb	Bayley Brothers ..... 196 Antwerp
SWEDISH.		
Nov.	17 Bg. La Paix, Engelbrecht	J. N. Beiler & Co ..... 78 Antwerp
Feb.	13 Bg. Alfhild, Wilhm s	A. & J. Klee & 262
DANISH.		
Jan.	12 Bk. Ida & Emma Bek	Freyer Brothers 150
Feb.	8 Sg. Von Buren, ...	Freyer Brothers 8
Mar.	1 Sch. Co cordia, ...	Bayley Brothers 8
"	13 Bgn. Ile ene, Hallucke, ...	Schroner del Sar & Co. 83
BREMEN.		
Nov.	22 Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co 2 Con sent
Feb.	5 Sg. Phoenix, Dierks	Freyer Brothers ..... 200 Antwerp
RUSSIAN.		
Sg. Ida, Sten		Freyer Brothers ..... 206 Antwerp
AUSTRIAN.		
Mar.	13 Bg. Romano, Siglich	Visser & Co 192
NORWEGIAN.		
Dec.	21 Bg. Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co ..... 150 N. York.

J. E. Oltmaa, Professor of Dentistry, No. 103 Calle la Merced, acquaints the public that the subscription continues, and practising in every thing belonging to the above profession. m12. 3p.

A BOY is wanted to assist in house work. Apply at Calle del Perú, No. 13.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.